The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 43.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months,	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LIKGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)

☞ Collections promptly made. [April, '69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Apl 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17ecly

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

MRS. LINCOLN is living at Frankfort Germany.

REV. PHILLIP BROOKS preached his first sermon to his new congregation, in Boston, last Sunday.

QUEEN VICTORIA intends to offer a prize of one hunnred pounds sterling to all mothers who have twelve children.

THERE are 290,000 threshing machines in the United States, besides the school marms and the old folks at home.

THE Libby Prison has been turned into a bone grinding and manure factory. It was the first throughout the war.

THE American Bible Society, during the fifty-three years of its existence, has distributed over 25,000,000 of volumes.

THE official returns show that the prohibition candidate for Governor in Ohio received just 670 votes in a total of 465,333.

ON last Friday evening five frame dwelling houses on Paxton street, near Front, Harrisburg, were destroyed by fire. Loss $8,000.

A HIGHWAYMAN in Nashville, finding his victim had no money, sent him home for it. He returned with a gun and shot the highwayman.

AN unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Bank of Savings, on fourth street Pittsburgh, on Wednesday last, by two men, aided by a boy.

J. B. SANSOM, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of the Indiana *Democrat*, and has been succeeded by John R. Donehoo, formerly of the Fulton *Democrat*.

COL. LEVI L. TATE, on account of advanced age and declining health, has withdrawn from the Lycoming *Standard*. Andrew Hopkins, Esq., has become the editor of that journal.

ANDY JOHNSON has been nominated to represent Green county in the Tennessee Constitutional Convention. Andy intends to figure prominently in remodeling the affairs of Tennessee.

IT is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Wurtemberg and the North German Confederation which allows the subjects of either country to serve in the army of the other.

AT Mareuil, France, the remains of 230 Gallic warriors have been found with quite an arsenal of lances, javelins and axes, bearing traces of enamel, glass and copper bowls, and a quantity of hair pins.

MRS. DAN GARDENER, the celebrated equestrian, died at West Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. She was born in Bedford in 1821, and was the mother of nine children, four of whom are dead.

ONE Chicago fruit dealer received last week, ten tons of California grapes which arrived in good condition, and were sold at lower prices than those raised in the central States.

THE peanut crop in Nansemond, Va., is almost an entire failure this year, owing to the long continued drought. In Southampton and counties above, not more than half a crop will be realized.

SAINTE-BEUVE was buried in silence, broken only by the exclamation from M. Lecaussade as the coffin was lowered, "Adieu, Sainte-Beuve, adieu, our friend!" Dumas, Renan and George Sand were in the great procession of three thousand.

THERE is a disease called inland yellow fever, or "Addison fever," prevailing in the vicinity of Columbus, Mississippi, that is quite fatal. It has all, or nearly all, the characteristics of the Gulf yellow fever, terminating with black vomit.

ENGLISH papers say the wheat crop there, and also the potato crop, have been the heaviest known in this generation. The value of the wheat on one farm is mentioned as equal to fifteen years' rental of the land, and that farm is said only to be a sample from many.

TAXATION.—It would be thought a bad government that should tax its people one-tenth of their time, to be employed in public service; but idleness taxes many of much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle enjoyment, or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the key often used is always bright.—*Franklin.*

THE Chinese fashions have not altered for fifteen hundred years. Women must have small feet or they cannot get a husband. Large feet are looked upon as curious spectacles, and such a sight is sure to attract a crowd. Children when they first see foreign women look at them with astonishment—their small waists being regarded with especial wonder.

STATE Treasurer Mackey has issued a circular stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized him to give notice to all holders of the five per cent. State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by the State Treasurer in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation; payments to be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month. The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

THE Principal of a Scotch Theological School was made moderator of a Presbytery, which had met to examine a candidate with a view to his ordination. The young man was to be examined in theology, and also to give a specimen of his preaching power. His theological examination was satisfactory and the trial sermon was excellent. After he had retired all expressed themselves well satisfied, when Principal Robinson rose, and quietly said, that the young man was worthy ordination, but he must in all frankness say that the sermon was not his own. The young man had found it in a volume of sermons, long since out of print, and how he could have obtained it was a mystery. This statement of the president of the council was quite serious, and the candidate was recalled, and the question was put to him, "Was the sermon you preached to us your own production?" The young man frankly said it was not; it was one he had heard Principal Robinson preach some months before. and he liked it so well that he had written it out and preached it as a better thing than he could do. The eyes of the assembly turned from the young man to the Principal, who felt the mortifying position in which he was placed. The young man was ordained without any more questions.

Poetry.

WAITING.

The following piece of poetry will, we think, find an echo in the heart of every mother who has seen her darling pass to the further side of the "crystal sea."

I have two little angels waiting for me
On the beautiful banks of the crystal sea;
Not impatiently wait my darlings there,
For smiles light up their brows so fair;
And their little harps ring out so clear,
So soothingly sweet to faith's listening ear,
And they live in the smile of the Saviour's love,
Who so early called my darlings above.

I have two little angels waiting for me
On the beautiful banks of the crystal sea;
Forever free from sorrow and pain,
Spotless and pure from all earthly stain;
Never in erring paths to rove,—
Safe in the bosom of Infinite love,—
Evermore, evermore walking in light,
These beautiful angels robed in white.

I have two little angels waiting for me
On the beautiful banks of the crystal sea;
When my weary head is throbbing with pain,
And I fain would clasp my darlings again,
I'll look away from this earthly strand
To the beautiful fields of the "Better Land;"
I will think of the angels waiting there,
And offer to God a thankful prayer.

I have two little angels to welcome me
When I too shall stand by the crystal sea;
When the Great Refiner His image may trace
In the heart he has won by His saving grace,
And in robes of Christ's own righteousness dress'd,
My soul shall seek the home of the blest,—
On the beautiful banks of the crystal sea
My darlings, still waiting, shall welcome me.

Miscellaneous.

THE DIET OF BRAIN-WORKERS.

The meals of brain-workers should, so far as possible, be *leisurely* enjoyed at a *pleasant social table.* This rule is of preeminent importance, and is usually acted upon in most civilized lands. Restaurants are an abomination, for the reason that they compel their patrons to select their meals by the names on the *carte,* and not by their appearance and flavor when brought upon the table. We cannot tell what we desire until we see the articles spread before us, as at the ordinary family table. The "European plan"—charging dearly for each mouthful as it is swallowed, works sadly on the health, because it distracts the mind from the pleasure of eating.

The maxim, "Chatted food is ill digested," is just as untrue as the idea that brain-workers should eat less than laborers. The three best digesters are, sound health, a good table, and pleasant conversation; but the greatest of these is conversation, for it can divert the mind even when the health and food are both unsatisfactory. In the charming biography of Charlotte Bronte, by Mrs. Gaskell, we are told that the father of the accomplished authoress, on account of a weakness of dijestion, was accustomed to take his meals by himself, apart from the rest of the family. It that had been his habit long, it is no wonder that he was often compelled to give vent to his attacks of hypochondriasis by "firing pistols out of the back door." Solitary dining is slow death. To board long in restaurants is not to live cheaply, but to die expensively. Keepers of hotels and eating houses are the highwaymen of our civilization. They lie in wait at every corner, allure by their tempting surroundings, and lead on their deluded victims to misery, and perhaps to slow destruction. We may visit such places at occasional intervals, to pass a pleasant hour with a friend; but when we really need a substantial meal, we should seek for the humblest family circle in preference to the most brilliant saloon in the land. The great objection to dining by a bill of fare is, that we cannot tell what we most desire until we see the articles of food and inhale their savory fragrance. The eye and the smell guide the sense of taste and really control it. French names, with high prices annexed, are at best poor appetizers. This is the philosophical explanation of the fact that, in sitting down to a public table, we often study over the schedule in nervous despair, and then decide upon a dish, which, as soon as it is placed before us, we find we have no relish for. Nothing can redeem the life at a public table but a pleasant circle of very dear friends, to share the misery with us. Students in colleges, and clerks in stores, are often compelled to board themselves from motives of economy. The necessity is a dire one, but if it must be met it should not be by one single-handed, but by two or three in company.

To recapitulate in a few words: the diet of brain-workers should be of a larger variety, more delicately served, and more abundantly nutritious than that of mechanics and laborers. We should select those articles that are most agreeable to our individual tastes, and, so far as possible, we should take our meals amid pleasant social surroundings. In great crises that call for unusual exertions, we should rest the stomach, that for the time the brain may work the harder; but the deficiency of nutrition ought always to be supplied in the first interval of repose.—*Dr. G. M. Beard, in Hours at Home, for September.*

DOES BRAIN WORK SHORTEN LIFE

1st. Our answer to this question is as follows: No, when performed in a proper way. *Yes,* when performed in an improper way. Any pupil in school, or any man or woman out of school, who labors more than four or five hours a day at hard study without recreation or relaxation, will find it injurious to health, and to shorten life. But the hardest student may live to extreme old age if he will observe the following rules, of which this is the

First. Mingle labor with recreation.

Second. Never study, or apply the mind closely, immediately after eating. There is but so much blood in the body, and when the stomach is digesting food, a larger portion of it is there than at other times. So, when we think hard or study, more blood flows to the brain than at other times. But who does not see that there cannot be more blood than usual at all parts of the body at the same time?

Third. To be healthy, never study under the influence of stimulants. Many have written and produced wonderful compositions under the stimulus of alcohol and opium, and other poisonous narcotics. But such a course invariably shortens life. Men may study if they will only live right.

SLEEP AND WAKEFULNESS.

The effects of protracted wakefulness sooner or later show themselves in the strongest constitution. The person becomes gloomy, irritable and peevish. The memory is defective, and the thoughts confused. Perhaps the most terrible punishment which Chinese ingenuity has devised is prolonged loss of rest. In some instances, it leads the way to and even seems to be the cause of insanity. Some of the greatest intellects have suffered from privation of sleep. Newton's mind was impaired by it in his later years; Southey's insanity was preceded by it. The more gifted and cultivated the mind of an individual is, the more liable he will be to wakefulness. The untutored sons of bodily toil have but few vigils, and among all the animals, sleeplessness without external cause probably belongs to man alone. The lower animals are soon affected by loss of sleep. In Ceylon, wild elephants are kept constantly awake until they become tame; by this means the spirit of the most refractory is soon subdued.

In order to promote sleep in cases where it is wanting, it is of course, in the first place, necessary to remove every exciting cause of wakefulness. It is generally essential to give up the use of tea and coffee, and, as has been said, it is sometimes necessary to leave off stimulants. The person should take care that he does not go to bed either with cold feet or with a stomach that has been long empty.

Many devices for inducing somnolence have been practiced with more or less success; one of these is combing the hair, which has a very soothing effect on some persons. Another is to have the feet gently shampooed. Walking about the bedroom in one's night-dress, so as to get what Dr. Franklin called an air-bath, is a good plan, and the cold-water bath just before retiring to rest, by virtue of its stimulating action, is often successful. In more refractory cases, the warm bath may be tried—it acts by withdrawing the blood from the brain. On the same principle, the upright position, by favoring the return of blood from the head, is sometimes useful. It is, indeed, no uncommon thing to meet people who sleep with great facility when sitting in a chair, or in a carriage, but who sleep with difficulty when lying down in a bed.

The best bed to sleep upon is a hair-mattress, and the worst of all is that made of feathers. Many people are so susceptible that they are unable to sleep in a strange bed. A pillow filled with hops, the emanations from which are narcotic, has been sometimes used with success to induce sleep.

People, as a rule, go to sleep most easily when lying on the right side. Proper ventilation of the bedroom is indispensable for sound sleep and for health.

In a state of health, when the balance between mind and body is properly maintained, sleep will naturally follow either mental or bodily fatigue. This balance is often sadly disturbed, because an overstimulation of all our powers is the besetting evil of our generation. Nothing is more important in order to secure sleep than to diminish the intensity of thought. Under favorably circumstances, this can generally be effected by the will. In other instances, however, the more the will is exercised against them, the more attention is given to the truant thoughts. At length the will, borne down by the torrent of ideas, gives way altogether, and protracted sleeplessness results. It is hardly necessary to repeat here that such an active state of brain implies that the circulation through it is active, and that it is the opposite of this condition which prevails in sleep.—*Good Health.*

LUTHER AT HOME.

In the close of the reign of Julius, Luther visited Rome. The poor monk, worn with penances and heavy toil, was sent upon some business connected with his convent to the Papal court. He crossed the Alps full of faith, and stirred by a strong excitement. He was about to enter the classic land, with whose poets and historians he had long been familiar; he was to tread the sacred soil of Virgil, Cicero, and Livy. But, more than this, he saw before him, rising in dim majesty, the Holy City of that Church from whose faith he had never yet ventured to depart, whose supreme head was still to him almost the representative of Deity, and whose princes and dignitaries he had ever invested with an apostolic purity and grace. Rome, hollowed by the sufferings of the martyrs, filled with relics, and redolent with the piety of ages, the untutored monk still supposed a scene of heavenly rest. "Hail, holy Rome!" he exclaimed, as its distant towers first met his eyes. His poetic dream was soon dispelled. Scarce had he entered Italy when he was shocked and terrified by the luxury and license of the convents, and the open depravity of the priesthood. He felt sick with sorrow and shame. He complained that the very air of Italy seemed deadly and pestilential. But he wandered on, feeble and sad, until he reached the Holy City, and there, amid the mockery of his fellow-monks, and the blasphemies of the impious clergy, performed with honest superstition the minute ceremonial of the Church. Of all the Pilgrims of that desecrated shrine none was so devout as Luther. He was determined, he said, to escape the pains of purgatory and win a plenary indulgence; he dragged his frail form on his knees up the painful ascent of the Holy Stairs, while ever in his ears resounded the cry, "The just shall live by faith." He heard with horror that the head of the Church was a monster stained with vice; that the cardinals were worse than their master; the priests, mocking unbelievers; and fled, heart-broken, back to his German cell.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PYRAMID LAKE.

The peculiar rock formations from which this lake derives its name, are remarkable even among the "Rockies." The principal pyramid towers above the lake to a height of more than 500 feet, presenting in its general outline a remarkably perfect pyramidal form. Close scrutiny shows portions of its sides to consist of volcanic tuta, which greatly resembles a vegetable growth of vast size. In color the pyramidal mounds vary with the varying light. At some moments they convey the impression of a rich, warm, brown tint; at others the hue is a cool gray that more nearly resembles the color which a close examination will prove to be the true one.

A visit to the largest pyramid, developed the fact that it was occupied by tenants entirely capable of holding inviolate their private or right of profession against all human visitors. From every crevice there seemed to come a hiss. The rattling, too, was sharp and long continued. The whole rock was evidently alive with rattle snakes. In every party that ever entered into a country infested by rattlesnakes are some men who derive great pleasure in killing every snake that may show its head or sound its rattle. A loud shout of "Snakes! rattlers!" brought out the band of exterminators; but such a number of snakes came upon the field that it was clearly beyond the power of our snake haters to carry on the combat with any hope of final victory. They gave up and abandoned the locality to the serpentine tribe, which will probably retain the ownership for a period of time indefinite and unlimited.

The water of Pyramid Lake is clear, sparkling, and very salty. It abounds in fish, among which are the *couier,* a sprightly fish, having flesh the color of salmon, and quite as game. In weight this fish ranges from three to twenty pounds, and an occasional specimen rises to the fly that will scale quite twenty-five pounds. Besides the *couier* there is an abundance of trout, not precisely the speckled beauties of the Lake Superior region; neither do they bear a very close resemblance to the sluggish, black, spotted trout of our more Southern States. It is a trout, nevertheless, which rises readily to the artificial fly, and is a pleasing morsel for the epicurean palate. Cooked in the various styles known to the campers, this fish will compare favorably with its eastern brethern. Other varieties of the finny tribe abound in Pyramid Lake; but these are the ones which will be most sought after by any courageous disiple of Izaak Walton, who leaves the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad where it strikes the Truckee, and who ventures down to its outlet in this curious lake.—*T. R. Davis, in Harper's Magazine for September.*

GRINDSTONES.

A letter to an exchange paper gives some interesting facts about the locality where grindstones are procured, and the method of their manufacture. The English grindstones are quarried at Newcastle on-Tyne, and near Sheffield. These quarries are worked by hand, and all the grindstones are made with the mallet and chisel. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stones come from sandstone formations overlying the coal districts on the Bay of Fundy and crossing the Province of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

These immense deposits contain a great variety of grits, known as the Nova Scotia grindstones. These quarries are generally worked by the French people known as "Acadians," from the name they gave this country, "Acadia," and are the decendants of the "Huguenots," who were driven out of France by religious persecution.

They are a very industrious and simple-minded people, and the females retain to this day the style of dress brought over from France by their ancestors.

The tides of the Bay of Fundy rise and fall from 60 to 70 feet every twelve hours, and these people avail themselves of this power to work the quarries, which extend from a high bluff on the mainland down to low water mark in the bay.

At low water a huge mass of stone is loosened from its bed, and a heavy chain is passed under it and over a large boat, which is placed alongside. As the tide rises, the stone attached to the bottom of the boat is floated into a sand cove at high water, and made into grindstones after the tide recedes. This work is done with mallet and chisel, the rough parts being first chopped off with a heavy axe. Machinery has been recently introduced, and the small grindstones are now turned in a lathe by steam power. The sandstone deposits of this country, which are made into grindstones, are found along the shores of Lake Erie, and extending for a considerable distance east and west of Cleveland, and inland as far as Marietta, on the Ohio. They are also found on the shores of Lake Huron above Detroit.

These deposits are of a different character from the foreign stone, and do not seem to be the overlying strata of coal formations, but appear to be a later formation, as the quarries look as though this part of Ohio had once been the bottom of the lake, the sand of which had become solid and been up-heaved by some convulsion of nature. Nearly all the Ohio grindstones are made by machinery driven by steam power.

The blocks of stone, being loosened from the quarry bed, are roughly hewed out, with a square hole in the centre. This is placed on a heavy square iron shaft furnished with a 9-inch collar, against which the stone is securely fastened by means of another collar keyed against the side of the stone. The shaft and stone being driven by steam power, two men on opposite sides of the stone turn it off perfectly true by means of soft iron bars about 6 feet long and 2 by ½-inch thick, which are drawn out to a thin point, which is curved upward. This was formerly a very unhealthy occupation, owing to the shaft dust being inhaled by the workmen, but this difficulty is now obviated by means of blowers which drive it away.

ANIMALCULES.

If some hay is placed in a glass of pure rain water, and allowed to soak for a few days in a sunny place, and if it be then removed, the water will be found, under a powerful microscope, to contain many very small moving things which are called infusoria, from their being produced after infusing the hay. The eggs which were on the hay bred their myriads of small things, which often have a very beautiful coat of transparent flint or silicia. If the water is kept clean, and is not allowed to decompose or smell, generation after generation of the infusoria live, die, and fall to the bottom of the glass. They form a very delicate film there, and minute portions of it when examined under a high magnifying power show the silicious skeletons or shells very distinctly. Now, many strata in the earth are formed entirely of the remains of infusoria, and a very familiar example in the Tripoli powder, from the polishing slate of Bilin, in Bohemia. A single grain of Tripoli-powder contains no fewer than 187,000,000 of the transparent flinty skeletons of dead animalcules; yet the layers of earth which are made up of them at Bilin extend for miles. In the harbor of Wismar, in the Baltic, they increase and multiply at a great rate, for 17,496 cubit feet of mud are formed every year there, and every grain of it contains 1,000,000,000 of the beautiful silicious remains of the infusoria. In the island of Barbadoes there is a thick mass of the most beautiful flinty sea animalcules, and they are in such numbers that it must be supposed the dead minute things were constantly falling in showers from the sea to the bottom.—*Engineering Magazine.*

PHILOSOPHIC ABSTRACTION.

Once upon a time, the great Sir Isaac Newton, while arguing knotty points and smoking tobacco (as philosophers often do,) seized a young damsel's hand, and, oh horror of horrors!—we tremble as we write it—deliberately inserted one of her fairy fingers into the bowl of his tobacco pipe—a remarkable instance, it must be admitted, of absence of mind. Undoubtedly the philosopher was a very absent man, but his absence of mind was of that quality which enabled him to win such fame and make such discoveries in science. He had this power of abstraction to a degree that appears marvellous, as the elder Disraeli writes, "to volatile spirits and puny thinkers." To this habit may be referred most of his discoveries. An apple falls upon him in his orchard, and the system of attraction succeeds in his mind: he observes boys blowing soap-bubbles, and the property of light display themselves.

Socrates was similarly subject to fits of abstraction. Of Marini, the Italian poet, it is said that, in revising his Adonis, he suffered his leg to be burned for some time without perceiving it. According to Cicero, Cato applauded Gallus, who, when he had sat down to write in the morning, was surprised by the evening, and when he took up his pen in the evening was surprised at the appearance of morning. Poggius—we again borrow from the elder Disraeli—tells of Dante, that he indulged his miditations more strongly than any man he knew; he was only alive to what was passing in his mind—to all human concerns he was as if they had not been! Dante went one Day to a public procession—he entered the shop of a bookseller to be a spectator of the passing show. He found a book which greatly interested him; he devoured it in silence and plunged into an abyss of thought. On his return he declared he had neither seen nor heard the slightest occurrence of the public exhibition which had passed before him.

Such abstraction renders everything surrounding a man as distant as if it was in another part of the globe or as unreal as a dream. A modern astronomer one summer night withdrew to his chamber: the brightness of the heaven showed a phenomenon. He passed the whole night in observing it, and when his friend came to him early in the morning and found him in the same attitude, he said, like one who had been recollecting his thoughts for a few moments: "It must be thus; but I will go to bed before it is late." He had spent the entire night in meditation on the celestial phenomenon revealed, and did not know it. And thus may the tales told of Sir Isaac Newton's absence of mind be accounted for. Such absence indicates not intellectual weakness, but strength, and it is a quality which Sir Isaac possessed in common with some of the greatest geniuses the world ever saw.

TALK.

Do you know what your habits are about talking? Do you talk a great deal too much? Do you say a great many things heedlessly? Do you indulge a great deal in out-swelling words of pride? Are your words like sparks of fire, or are they like drops of oil? Do you make life sweet with your tongue wherever you go, or is your tongue like the tongue of a serpent, carrying terror whenever your mouth opens and it comes forth? How often do you think of your speech? Do you know anything about it? I venture to say that every person in your neighborhood knows more about it than you do.

Did you ever think what a volume your talk would make if it were printed? If everything that some persons say in a single day were printed, what a volume it would make! And if all that they say in a year were printed, what a library it would make! I pity the man who should have to read the one or the other. And yet all their sayings from day to day, and from year to year, are flying in every direction, producing their effects on those on whom they fall. The exaggerations, the over-colorings, the misrepresentations, the lies (for we all lie continually) which escape us when we are speaking about ourselves, about our children, about our property, about our neighbors, about everything that we have to do with—what must be their influence upon the world? Still how few there are who know anything about the use of their tongue, which is forever on the move! A man might as well undertake to keep an account of what goes out of his chimney, of smoke, and gas, and cinders, as to keep an account of what goes out of his mouth of wondrous influences for life or for death. And therefore how vastly important it is that we should examine ourselves in the matter of speech.—*Beecher.*

A CLERGICAL ANECDOTE.

Some thirty-five or forty years ago, a Mr. Williams, a clergyman of the Old School, somewhat eccentric, came to Salem from the country to exchange desks with one of his brethern in the ministry. During the Sabbath noon intermission he said to his daughter:—

"I am going to lie down. If St. Paul himself comes don't disturb me."

Mr. Bentley, who preached in the East Church, who had been very intimate with Mr. Williams, but had not seen him for several years, hearing that he was in town, hurried off after dinner, to make his old friend a call.

"Where is brother Williams?" he inquired, as he met the daughter.

"He can't be disturbed, sir, even if St. Paul should call."

"I *must* see him!" was the impatient rejoinder, in the inimitable manner peculiar to Mr. Bentley.

Resistance to such a *must* was out of the question. The room of the sleeper was invaded, and with no gentle shake and a corresponding voice, Mr. Williams was aroused. He was delighted to see his old friend Bentley, reiterating with fervency his gratification.

"I think, brother Williams, that you are a little inconsistent."

"How so, brother Bentley?"

"Didn't you tell your daughter you was not to be disturbed even if St. Paul called? yet you seem very glad to see me."

"No, no, brother; not inconsistent at all. I was—I I am glad to see you. The apostle Paul! why, I hope to spend a blessed eternity with him; but you, brother Bentley, I never expected to see you again."

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,).....$2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)...$2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)...$3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

THE VAGABOND SAGE.

An old man of active physiognomy answering the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought before a police court of a neighboring city. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second hand in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business?"

"None, I'm a traveler."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far wrong. Travelers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is, that the latter travel without money, and the former without brains."

"Where have you traveled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What did you observe?"

"A little to command, much to censure, and a great deal to laugh at."

"Humph! what did you command?"

"A handsome woman who will stay at home, an eloquent preacher that will preach short sermons, and a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool that has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What din you censure?"

"A man that marries a girl for her fine clothes, a youth who studies medicine while he has the use of his hands, and the people who will elect a drunkard to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualifications and qualities do not merit."

He was dismissed.

IMPURE WATER.

Few of us are aware of the deleterious effects of impure water, or how prone water is to imbibe the impurities of the air. Many of us think if the water is clear and cold it must be perfectly pure, though it has stood in a close bed-room twenty-four hours; but this is far from true. If a pitcher of water be set in a room, for only a few hours, it will absord nearly all the respired and perspired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water *utterly* filthy. The colder the water is the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperature a pail of water can contain a great amount of ammonia and carbonic acid gas; and its capacity to absorb these gases is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. This plainly shows us that water kept in a room over night is totally unfit for drinking purposes, and should not be used to gargle the throat; also that a large pail of water standing in a room would help to purify the atmosphere, but should be thrown away next morning. It also teaches us the reason that the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before any of it is used. We are lamentably ignorant of many of the properties of air and water, two of the most important elements of our nature.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said,

"What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off, and throw me down to die on the ground!"

The twig told it to the branch on which it grew and branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent word back to the leaf,

"Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go till you want to. And so the leaf stopped sighing, but went on nestling and singing. And so it grew all summer long till October. And when the bright days of autumn came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some scarlet, and some striped with both colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:

"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in color, it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:

"Oh branch, why are you lead color and we golden?"

"We must keep on our work clothes said the tree, for our life is not done yet; but your clothes are for holiday, because your task is over."

Just then, a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over and over, and then whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down under the edge of the fence among hundreds of leaves, and fell into a dream and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.—*Beecher.*

THE LOST RACE.—One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869.

GOLD closed on Tuesday in New York at 127¾.

THERE was snow at Washington City on Sunday.

IT is currently reported that a majority of Grant's cabinet are opposed to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

THE Governors of thirty-one States have united with the President in recommending November 18th as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

THE Papal council, improperly called Œcumenical, which is to meet at Rome on the 8th of December, continues to attract considerable attention.

THE annual increase in the value of live stock in Pennsylvania has been at the rate of $5,718,429 per year for the past nine years.

THE latest news from Washington indicate that Attorney General Hoar, will be transferred from the cabinet to the Supreme Bench. He will make a strong accession to the Court.

THE Suez Canal was to have been opened on the 17th inst. A convoy of 80 ships was expected at the opening ceremonies. It is officially reported that large ships can traverse the canal immediately.

AUSTRALIA is wild over the supposed discovery of a diamond weighing 900 karats or about five times the size of the great Kohinoor the largest diamond ever before known. The new diamond, if genuine, will be worth many millions.

THE most unblushing frauds, by the Democracy, in the New York election continue to be developed. In some cases twice as many votes are reported as were found on the tally list. No wonder they carried the day when wholesale frauds were everywhere practiced.

THE question of the purchase and annexation of the bay of Samana in St. Domingo, is again exciting attention in political circles. It is supposed that important papers is reference to the matter, will be sent to the Senate early in the session.

THE Postmaster General proposes to shorten the mail time between New York and San Francisco a half day. The present time is seven days two hours and a half. The Postal Department seems imbued with the genuine railroad spirit of the times.

THE two political parties in Indiana propose to make their State nominations in February next, or about eight or nine months before the election. They will have plenty of time for speech-making, but we don't envy them their nine month's campaign.

THE barriers of caste, race and color are gradually giving way the world over. New York is just now excited over two Hindoo visitors, whose mission is to establish direct commercial communication with the United States. An account of their mission will be found in our news columns.

PHILADELPHIA has been made much more agreeable to strangers and visitors by the erection of a large number of public fountains and the placing of the names and numbers of the streets on the lamps. The City of Brotherly Love still carries off the palm as one of the neatest, cleanest, largest, most comfortable and orderly cities on the continent.

AFFAIRS in Mexico are reported to be in a sad condition. There is no security for person or property. Men of wealth are sending their treasure abroad for safe keeping, and in many cases themselves leaving the country. The whole country seems to be on the very brink of anarchy. It really seems as if the only hope for poor Mexico was in annexation to the United States or a protectorate.

FRAUDS to the amount of over $700,000 have been discovered in the New York Custom House. The Deputy Collector, Samuel T. Blatchford is said to be implicated and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. A prominent official in the Treasury Department at Washington whose name is at present withheld is also said to be implicated.

EFFORTS are making to induce the Governor of Nebraska to convene the Legislature, both branches of which are Republican, in order to pass the 15th Amendment. Its sessions are biennial and it will not convene again in regular session until 1871. It is thought the Governor will yield to the wishes of the people and call the Legislature in extra session at an early day.

TROUBLE IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Quite an excitement was created last week among the Phila. Medical Colleges, by the efforts of the male students to prevent the female medical students, who number about 50, from attendance at the Pennsylvania Hospital clinics. There have never been any female students in attendance at these clinics heretofore and the male students claim that they bought their tickets for the course of clinics without any notice or knowledge that female students would be admitted. They further affirm that there are many important cases upon which it would be highly improper to operate in the presence of both sexes and that the presence of the women therefore necessarily deprives them of an important part of the instructions which they have been accustomed to receive and for which they have paid. They further claim that the female students have a Hospital of their own where they can obtain lectures and witness clinics without embarrassing the lectures or committing improprieties. In consequence of this state of things the male students demanded that the females should not be permitted to be present at the Pennsylvania Hospital clinics. The managers of the Hospital, however, signified their intention to stand by their first decision and admit the females. The males then declared their intention to stay away from clinics. Neither party in our estimation is wholly right, nor is either entirely wrong. We believe that female medical practitioners are greatly needed and that they should be afforded every facility for procuring the necessary instruction. At the same time we agree that many cases are treated at clinics that it is not proper should be treated in the presence of both sexes. But we think that a little reason and common sense on both sides would enable the parties so to arrange the clinics as to enable certain cases to be treated at such times as to afford both sexes the needful opportunities to acquire necessary information without being guilty of any improprieties. We are certainly in favor of the education of female physicians and think they will supply a want greatly felt in every community. But we are inclined to think that both sides have been somewhat in error in this case.

A SUCCESSFUL FAIR.—A fair held for the benefit of the Germantown Orphans' Home, by the Lutheran churches of Philadelphia realized the sum of $23,000.

DEATH has been busy among the eminent men of our country for a week or two past. Within that time George Peabody, Rear Admiral Stewart, Major General Wool, Robert J. Walker and Amos Kendall have passed from life. It is seldom that we are called to chronicle the death of so many eminent men in so short a space of time.

A TERRIBLE railroad collision occurred on the Western Pacific Railroad on Sunday morning last a few minutes after nine o'clock an Eastern bound train of eight cars collided with a Western bound train of four cars near San Leandro station. Both trains were moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour and the engines were literally smashed to pieces and driven through one another. Upwards of fifty persons are estimated to be killed beside a large number more or less injured.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad is constructing forty new cars to be run between Pittsburg and New York. The Reading *Journal* gives a graphic description of these beautiful travelling boudoirs. The feauture most acceptable to the night traveller, so long demanded and so much needed, is the the fact that each car will be lighted with gas by means of the compressed gas cylinder used for lighting the Reading Railroad cars so successfully for ten years yast. When may we look for gas in the night cars between New York and Washington, and between Philadelphia and Washington? Congress is just about to open, and crowds take this train in preference to the day. The bright light afforded to passengers on the other great roads would be a special providence to the person forced to evening travel between the capital and the great cities of the North.—*The Press.*

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The work of formally reuniting the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, known as the Old School and the New School, was consumated in Pittsburgh on Friday the 12th inst. The reunion promises to greatly increase the usefulness of this large, rich and influential branch of the Christian Church. The vote for reunion by the Presbyteries of the New School was unanimous, and among the 144 Presbyteries of the Old School only three voted negatively. The following is the basis of union adopted:—

"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of of our common standards. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity."

The reunion of this powerful body and the consolidation of all her energies will largely enhance her usefulness and give renewed energy and zeal to her ministry. At a time when the call comes up from every corner of our whole country for workers in the gospel field, to come and help stem the tide of wickedness and crime that seems to be sweeping like a flood over the whole land, we hail with joy this consolidation which will infuse renewed power, strength, zeal and energy into the ranks of all her membership. May this be but the beginning of good things for the Presbyterian Church, and the highest hopes for good of all her people be more than realized, and may other churches and especially the Lutheran which is now so unfortunately divided, soon follow her example.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Our Government has, probably, advices from some authentic sources of considerable interest regarding our relations with Spain and Cuba. Within a few days several of our efficient naval vessels, including the Miantonomah and Swatara, have been ordered to prepare for sea, and the Albany has been ordered to load war material and stationed on duty in the West Indies.

There will be shortly forthcoming from Cespedes' agents, in this country, a general petition invoking public sympathy with the cause of the Cubans, and imploring the intervention of our Government in their behalf.

The document referred to affirms the resolution of the revolutionists to sustain their chief in his manifesto, declaring the destruction by fire of the cane fields of Cuba to be a necessity, and sets forth in figures the loss to this country—to both government revenue and the pockets of our merchants. They put the amount of customs duties we would lose upon sugar and tobacco at $25,000,000 annually, and the loss of trade to our merchants and manufactures in provisions, machinery, etc., at some $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 more.

There may be a deal of truth in the petition of the Junta, and its facts may have had much weight with our Government. The Junta at New York and in Washington have been incessantly laboring in behalf of their cause, with what success we shall probably learn in the early part of the approaching session of Congress.

It may be that the President and Secretary of the Navy expect such Congressional action as may require a strong naval force in Cuban waters, and are thus deliberately preparing for an exigency.

The cause of Cuba at home does not at present look encouraging. The last advices from the island tells us of a decisive victory for the Spanish troops and a general retreat of the opposing forces, with a loss in killed of one hundred and fifty, including several prominent officers.

Since the overthrow of the rebellion in Saragossa and Valentia quiet has been restored in Spain, though a number of Prim's adversaries, who retreated to Lisbon, are said to have armed themselves, and are organizing for further opposition. The merchants of Madrid have promised the Regency material support in quelling the Cuban insurgents, agreeing to furnish ten thousand troops by December.

The war cloud over Cuba is growing darker. When it is broken and dissolved, what the condition of the Island will be is a question which is exciting attention, particularly in this country. Thus far, President Grant has preserved a strict neutrality. He has defeated almost every attempt to filibuster, and has failed to encourage, by his official action, the Cubans at home, and their representative Junta here.

The actions of our Government officers during the excitements of the past year have been in accordance with a sense of national justice, and in obedience to international law. We have confidence in General Grant's Cuban policy for the future, and, no matter how soon the crisis may arrive, we believe he will recommend no action that will not prove creditable to himself and necessary to the public welfare.—*The Day.*

CARPIE KEICHUM, of New Orleans, is a woman all over, as is shown by the fact that she now pines in prison rather than testify against her lover, who tried to kill her.

Hindoo Visitors.

Their Object in Coming, and Projects for the Future—Opportunity for American Enterprise.

The coming of two Hindoo travelers to New York is a circumstance of importance, since it is not caused by any idle curiosity of travel, but by the earnest attempt of the great Indian empire to establish direct communion with us. Hitherto the trade of that wealthy country has been completely in the grasp of England, so that there is but one American house, that of Messrs. Bastow & Co. of Bombay, trading directly. Messrs. Mooljie Thackersey, and Toolsidass Jadavju express the greatest astonishment that a people so enteprising as the American should have traded entirely with Hindu merchants through English channels, since in all the large cities of India the American name is known and respected, and the "flower flag," as the Hindoos name the Stars and Stripes, is accorded unusual welcome. And it is to exp'ain this and to open the way for future direct commerce, that these gentlemen have visited our shores. They are both merchants well known to the European communities established in India. They arrived in England well furnished with letters of introduction from the principal merchants of Bombay, surveyed the chief object of interest in that country and then embarked for America, their ultimate destination. During their stay in the Fifth Avenue Hotel they have visited at least 50 of our leading merchants, to whom they had letters, and have created much astonishment by their easy manners, and perfection of English. Both are clothed in European style with the exception of handsome Turkish caps, from which circumstance has arisen the impression that they are Turks. The younger, Toolsidass, is about 24 years of age, and a perfect English linguist. He is a Brahmin, that is, of the priestly caste, who are forbidden to eat anything that has breathed the breath of life, to touch anything polluted by the hands of an inferior caste, or even by the shadow of a passing man, to drink any water that has not been drawn in their own vessels. Consequently he has lost his caste, and on his return will be an outcast from among his Brahminical brethern. But as the Brahmins are now dispised by everybody, and Toolsidass is wealthy and received on terms of perfect equality by the English, this will be a matter of little consequence to him.

Mooljie Thackersey the elder, who, by a misapprehension, was styled a Parsi, is of the Banian or merchant caste. The Hindoo faith is also very strict with these, and this gentleman has also by his travels eating forbidden food, and especially beef, and flesh of the sacred animal, put himself out of the pale of the Hindoo religion. The Banyans are principally worshipers of Shira, but they are highly esteemed, are very wealthy, and form the bulk af the Hindoo money-lenders, though the Parsis dabble also in that business. Their influence is great, since there is hardly a village throughout the Bombay presidency where the riots are not indebted to some wealthy Banian money-lender who holds a lien upon the growing crops.

These gentlemen say that the interest felt in American affairs in India is very great, and they instance that at the death of President Lincoln there was scarcely a newspaper printed in the three principal dialects of Hindoostani, Devanaguri, and Gujrati, which did not, equally with the English, publish an account of his assassination, with short memoirs of his life. American affairs are curiously scrutinized in India, and these subtle men, feeling the weakening of the English hand, and disliking the strong probability of Russian ascendency, are actually looking forward to American interference and help. They certainly propose to enter into business relations if they find it possible, and will visit the cotton-growing districts of the South to inspect the growth of the celebrated Sea Island and long staples, and possibly to take seed to India, where nothing but the short staple is known. They have been busily visiting and re-visiting during their short stay. On Monday night they dined with Herr Leopold Schmidt of the Baden Consulate. On Wednesday they started for West Point, where they are the guests of Gen. Pitcher. Thence they proceed to Chicago (taking Niagara en route), where they will be received by Sub-Commissioner-Gen. Clarke; thence to Omaha and St. Louis, where they will remain for some time collecting necessary information before they proceed with their tour through the cotton-growing States. These they will minutely inspect, the ginning, cleaning and pressing, and will in all probability purchase the necessary machinery, that at the Apollo Bunder Bombay being heavy, expensive, and slow—in fact, English. They will finally halt in New Orleans, whence they will return to New York by sea.

The Medical Students' War in Philadelphia.

The female medical students in Philadelphia who were treated so discourteously by the young men at a clinics in the Pennsylvania Hospital last Saturday, have resolved to attend to-day, as if nothing disagreeable had happened. This class numbers 50 ladies, of whom 36 have purchased tickets for the clinics. They do not propose to attend on Wednesday, when such cases are treated as it would be improper for both sexes to witness. Many of the most prominent citizens and physicians of Philadelphia have extended their encouragement to the ladies and the papers have expressed very strong opinions, condemning the male students for their heartless course. The students of both the University and the Jefferson College seem determined to conquer the Faculties, if possible, and compel them to prohibit the attendance of women. They have held several meetings, and resolved to attend no clinics themselves, where ladies are allowed to be present.

The Philadelphia Bulletin says: Before the war, the medical student of Philadelphia was long-haired, riotous, bowied, pistoled and peculiar. Since the war, he has been quiet, orderly and unobtrusive. Now he has made an ass of himself. The ass symbolizes two qualities—brutality and stupidity. Our Medical Ass was brutal on Saturday. He was stupid yesterday. He held a meeting, and he resolved thus-wise: "Resolved, That the students of the University shall absent themselves from clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital until some decisive action is taken by the managers of of the Hospital in reference to the late infringements upon the rights of the male students attending these clinics." Let us utter words of wisdom to this fractious young Issacher, this "strong ass couching down between two burdens." Let him be confronted with the assurance that the Managers of the Hospital will "take some decisive action" in his case. They are men whose actions are always "decisive." They are most elderly members of the Society of of Friends, whose yea is yea and whose nay is nay. In the present case they will yield to the demands of the turbulant young rowdies who have insulted these adventurous young women, sometimes less than the space occupied by the breadth of a very fine hair —considerably less. The elderly male Friend of this region is of a somewhat resolute nature. Having sold a clinic ticket to a student, whether in pantaloons or petticoat, he will honor that ticket in full, so long as the holder of it behaves with proper decorum.

The Inquirer treats the subject as follows: The old story is forever repeating itself in the history of men—and boys. The Lilliputians have gathered together and declared war. One half have solemnly agreed to disfigure their adolescent countenances by cutting off their noses. The unmannered savages who on Saturday last drove the students of the Women' College into the street, hooting, jeering, and otherwise insulting them, have, in solemn conclave assembled, sternly resolved not to attend the clinical lectures of the Pennsylvania Hospital until the managers of that institution refuses to again admit women to its clinical course of instruction. In Europe this question of pursuing the study of medicine has been long enough and well enough tried to establish its success. At the Zurich University there are at present 16 women attending the medical course, and it is reported that none of the inconveniences expected from their being admitted to the advantages of the college have been realized. The number of male students has not been decreased, nor have the male matriculants resolved not to attend the lectures in company with those of the opposite sex. The dean of the Zurick University says that the innovation of admitting female matriculants has, undoubtedly, improved the character and discipline of the school. This is an idea that should have weight with the Faculty of the University. The character and discipline of that school certainly lacks improvement while its students attack women, and the silly resolve of this handfull of bearded or unbearded boys, not to attend the clinical lectures again until the Managers of the Hospital exclude women therefrom, is the callow determination of untutored childhood, and merits only contempt and the punishment that is meted out to children—*Tribune Nov.* 13.

Death of Robert J. Walker.

Another politician of the older school, who took an active part in the questions which agitated the country in the days of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, has passed away. Robert James Walker died yesterday morning Nov. 11th, in the City of Washington. He was born at Northumberland, Penn., in 1801. Entering the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1819, and at once commenced the study of law. Settling in Pittsburgh in 1821, he began practicing, taking at the same time a deep interest in politics, and bringing forward the name of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency before it had been elsewhere mentioned. He removed to Natchez, Miss., in 1826, where he acquired an extensive practice, and was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court (which honor he declined), and where, in 1835, he defeated the Hon. George Poindexter as candidate for the United States Senate. Soon after entering upon his duties in that body, he made a spirited reply to Mr. Clay on the question of Public Lands, by which, he acquired great popularity throughout the West. When the acquisition of Texas and California became a serious consideration, a secret agent was sent to the former country to inquire into its resources, and the party movement was inaugurated which led to their conquest. In this matter Mr. Walker was the personal adviser of the President. He supported the principal measures of President Van Buren's administration, especially on the Bank question, and it was principally through his influence that President Tyler vetoed the Bank bill, which had been prepared by Mr. Clay. He remained in the Senate until March 10, 1845. Friend as he had been to Mr. Van Buren, when the President announced his opposition to the annexation of Texas, Mr. Walker took grounds against him, and secured the nomination of James K. Polk, by the Baltimore Convention, and was by him appointed Secretary of the Treasury, an office which he resigned March 5, 1849. Mr. Walker was a strong advocate of Free trade, and his report on the subject was reprinted by order of the British House of Commons. He urged the strongest measures during the Mexican War, proving the ability of the Government to sustain its finances without the aid of banks. In June, 1853, he was appointed Commissioner to China, but resigned because a steamer could not be furnished him, according to promise' At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Walker returned to his practice, but was appointed by Buchanan Governor of Kansas during the great excitement. He speedily became unpopular by refusing to admit a false election return from Oxford, in Johnson County, where the names on the register were copied alphabetically from a Cincinnati Directory. The fradulent Lecompton Constitution was shortly afterward promulgated against his remonstrance, and he immediately resigned, because, in his own language, he "would not aid in forcing Slavery on Kansas by fraud and forgery."

He was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and in April 1861, delivered an address in this city, strongly defending the acts of the Union party. In 1863 he was appointed Financial Agent of the United States Government in Europe by Secretary Cahase, returning in November, 1864, having effected the sale of $250,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, and defeated the second Confederate loan of $75,000,000.

During the last few years he has paid considerable attention to literature, publishing several letters on finance and other subjects, and in connection with his law partner, Fred P. Stanton, who was Secretary of Kansas while he was its Governor, editing a monthly magazine which was at first of some literary merit but which lacked stability. He finally settled at Washington, and engaged in the prosecution of claims and specific measures of legislation. In the latter capacity he was influential in procuring the ratification of the Alaska treaty, and was some time compromised by an unpleasant scandal arising from it.

By his death another politician of the older school passes away; one who, having lived through the birth of the present parties, saw the issues at stake, and, in the after day's of passion and treachery, remained true to the principles on which his faith was founded.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Amos Kendall.

His Death at the Age of Eighty Years—His Last Hours—A Peaceful Depature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Amos Kendall, who held the position of Postmaster General during a portion of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, died this morning, after a protracted illness, aged eighty years and three months. The death of Mr. Kendall occurred at ten minutes before nine o'clock, at Kendall Green, his residence, near this city. Only the members of his family were present.

The dying moments of Hon Amos Kendall were peaceful and quiet, he retaining consciousness to the last. Until twelve o'clock last night he slept very well, but after that seemed more restless. He awoke shortly before sunrise this morning and requested that the blinds of his room be opened in order that he might see the sun rise, the sight of which he seemed to enjoy. About eight o'clock he began to breathe heavier, and it was evident that the end was near. His family were gathered around the bed side, whom he took affectionate leave of, and expired about half-past eight o'clock, his last audible words being "Joy, joy."

When he first awoke this morning he seemed somewhat confused, evidently thinking that he was about to start on a journey, as he cautioned his daughter Mrs. Styckney, to hasten with the packing of the trunks, or they would be late for the train. He soon brightened up, however, and was perfectly conscious until the last. He has been entirely resigned for several weeks past, having taken leave of his family about three weeks ago, and constantly prayed that the Lord would soon call him home, though he begged for grace to be resigned until it should be the will of Almighty God to take him.

He was born in Dunstable, Mass. August 16, 1789, and worked on his father's farm until 1807, when he entered Dartmouth College, and in 1811 graduated first in his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1814, and soon after emigrated to Lexington Ky., where he followed the occupation of a tutor, and as such was employed in Henry Clay's family. Subsequently he was made postmaster of Georgetown, in that State, and occupied his leisure moments in editing the *Argus of Western America.* When General Jackson was made President he appointed Mr. Kendall Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1835 he promoted him to the position of Postmaster General. His success in relieving this department of debt, simplifying its details, and working it in the interest, not only of the people, but the tax-payers, forced President Van Buren to re-appoint him. He held that office until 1840, and then resigned, but never afterward took office, although President Polk offered him a foreign mission. He has written a life of Jackson. As a public officer, honorable and charitable citizen, Mr. Kendall will long be remembered.

A CAR ACQUAINTANCE.—People should be cautious how they show their gallantry in railroad cars. A Boston paper tells the story of a young woman, dressed in deep mourning and bearing an infant in her arms, who got on board a train at valley stream, on Long Island, and took a seat beside a young man, whom she informed she was on her way to Philadelphia, and would be joined at a certain station by her uncle. During the ride she leaned over the young man several times, apparently anxious to know how far she was from the station. Arriving at the station, she pointed out her uncle, and asked the young man to hold her sleeping infant while she conducted him on board the train, as he was old and feeble. The young man consented and took the child. The train soon moved off, but the woman did not return, and the young man becoming suspicious, felt for his watch, but found it was missing, as was also his pocket book. He then proceeded to uncover the infant, and was astonished on beholding nothing more than a large rubber medal.

Judge Kelley's Tariff Project.

Commissioner Delano's Report.

JUDGE KELLEY'S TARIFF PROJECT.

It appears that the President, when called upon a few days ago by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, about the tariff question, did not express any particular opinion on the proposition submitted. Kelley's plan, as laid before the President, was to put all raw materials not produced in this country on the free list, and to make a consequent reduction in the duties on the articles manufactured from this raw material. The President did not commit himself either way, but simply requested Kelley to leave with him some facts and figures which he had prepared on the subject.

COMMISSIONER DELANO'S REPORT.

Commissioner Delano put the finishing touches upon his report to-day and sent it to the Secretary of the Treasury. One of the main features of it is a detailed comparison between the amount of revenue collected during the last year of Johnson's administration and that collected since Grant come into power. Of course the balance in favor of the latter, but it is not known whether Mr. Delano takes into the account the amount of tax collected from spirits in bond when he came into office, and which were brought out on the 30th of June by an act of Congress compelling the owners to take it out or else submit to an additional tax of five cents on the gallon. As the tax forms a large part of the sum total of the revenue collected, its being counted in or excluded would make an important difference. In all his calculations heretofore Mr. Delano has included this a part of the amount collected by him.

Cuba.

The Crisis Approaching—Activity Among Congressmen—The Cuban Petition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Considering the ferocity with which Spaniards are carrying on the war in Cuba, the utter hopelessness of their eventual success in quelling the insurrection, the great and prospectively increasing destruction of property, considering the immense probable detriment to the people of this country and the rapidly growing feeling amongst our people that not only their interests but the common interests of humanity and the very honor of the United States being compromised by the apathy of the State Department.

Influential gentlemen from all sections of the country now here, are wondering and inquiring why the Executive does not act in the matter; why he does not take the responsibility of acting until Congress shall positively direct him to do so, especially as he has already been authorized to do so by the House of Representatives, and such action would receive the hearty endorsement of a great majority of the American people. One prominent Senator now here speaks of imitating General Butler's example and scattering broadcast petitions bearing on the subject, to be signed by the people and presented to the President.

The Cuban Junta have issued a petition to Congress, which reads as follows: "We, the citizens of the American Union, in behalf of the principles written in our charter of National Independence, in the name of Liberty and the sovereignty of people struggling to be free, respectfully petition that your honorable body do accord to Cuba the rights of a belligerent power, and at once recognize the independence of her sons from the tyranny of a foreign yoke which for more than a year they have maintained (unaided) by the triumph of their arms." This paper is in the hands of canvassers, who will solicit signatures. It will be sent throughout the country.

Reunion.

Presbyterian Ceremonies at Pittsburgh—Impressive Scenes.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—The Assemblies met in their respective churches this morning, and after impressive devotional exercises, finally dissolved, and the announcement was made that the united Assembly would meet in the First Presbyterian Churchin Philadelphia, on the third Thursday in May, 1870.

After which each assembly formed in line and marched to the street fronting the First Presbyterian Church, when the New and Old School commissioners joined arms, the union being greeted by the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs by an immense crowd of spectators. The procession moved to the Third Church, where a union meeting was held.

Telegrams were sent to the Presbyterians in Great Britain announcing the union. The Scriptures were read and an address made by Dr. Fowler, who at the close clasped hands with Dr. Jacobs, and pronounced the union complete. Impressive addresses were made by Drs. Jacobs, Musgrave, Adams, Hall and Day, and Judge Strong, Senator Drake, Hon Wm. E. Dodge and others. Dr. Fisher offered a resolution calling on the Church for a thank offering of $5,000,000 for mission purposes, which was adopted.

The New York Custom-House Frauds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The *Evening Post* says that Collector Grinnell and District Attorney Pierrepont are making an igvestigation into the affairs of the custom-house here, which has so far demonstrated beyond a doubt that an immense quantity of goods has been removed from bond upon fraudulent papers, and that the Government has been defrauded of $800,000 or $1,000,000.

The frauds in the drawback department were consummated in some cases by fraudulent papers, and in others by changing the amounts on which drawback was due, and were conducted in the boldest possible manner; and it is, therefore, supposed that some one holding a responsible place under the Government was concerned in them. Drawbacks were sometimes obtained to the amount of $2,000 to $3,000 for goods alleged to have been shipped on vessels, but never left port.

The papers on which these claims were collected had to be signed by Blatchford, formerly in charge of the drawback bureau, and more recently in charge of the public stores. It is claimed that Blatchford received 10 per cent. on the frauds, amounting to $250,000. These, however, are only part of the frauds committed.

The Œcumenical Council.

Papal Infallibility not to be insisted upon.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1869.

It is now said that, after all, the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Œcumenical Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on good authority, state that the Pope declares he must be assured of an imposing majority of the bishops in favor of the dogma, otherwise he would prefer that the subject should not be introduced, desiring to avoid a discussion which might lessen the influence of the principle. Meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

Hayti.

Belligerent Rights for the Revolutionists.

Two petitions from New York and Boston have been sent to Washington, signed by merchants of those cities engaged in trade with Hayti, asking for the recognition of its revolutionists as belligerents. The petitioners assign as sufficient reason for the Government's compliance with the petition, the long continuance of the war, and the fact that the following important towns are in possession of the revolutionists: Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Jeremie Miragoane, St. Marc, Gonaives, and Acul; while Salnave holds but three, Port-an-Prince, Port du Paix, and Cape Haytian.

Arrest of Express Robbers.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—The captain of the New York Detective Police arrived here a few days ago in search of the perpetrators of the $200,000 express robbery on the Central Railroad, and has arrested three young Americans as the robbers. They were all from Boston and named John Henry Clay, Charles Esley Morgan, and George Madison. When arrested over $15,000 were found in the possession of Clay, who is only nineteen years of age. Morgan and Madison had about $2,000 each. All the money in their possession was in greenbacks. The authorities have not decided what course to take in the matter.

A GIRL in Detroit cried "murder!" when her lover hugged her, she has been fined $25, and—worse than all—he's quit hugging her.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is announced that Timothy Titcomb is going to Munich to write a new book.

THE Infidel Convention of Philadelphia was attended by seventeen persons, one a woman.

GEN. BELKNAP got acquainted with his wife by capturing her brother, who was a Rebel officer.

The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Customs will show the collection of over $700,000 of forfeitures, fines and penalties against $500,000 last year.

M. RASPAIL, the champion of the Paris workmen, was in youth intended for the Church, but changed his mind to the study of medicine. He has spent ten years in prison and fifteen in exile.

THE Cubans who have flocked in such numbers to Key West have introduced the custom of allowing their children to run about unclothed. Key West modesty is shocked.

COL. ELLIOTT, in his speech at Houston, Texas, last week, said: "My niggers are worth more to me now than they were during the time they were in slavery." The Colonel is a Democratic candidate for Congress.

INFORMATION has been received at the Treasury Department that the examination of the books and funds in the New York Sub-Treasury has been completed, and everything connected with the office of the Assistant Treasurer is pronounced correct.

THE San Francisco *Daily Times*, recently consolidated with the *Alta*, lost nearly $300,000 during the three years of its existence. The *Alta* paid $20,000 for its remains, including good will.

THE two rival candidates for the Iowa Legislature had the same number of votes, and "cut" the cards for the place. With characteristic luck the Democrat won, but it remains to be see whether the voters will acquiesce in the arrangement.

MISS KATE FISHER (the Mazeppa of the stage) made an address to the Hartford audience, Monday night, in which she threatened to sue the Hartford *Times* for saying that "she wears false calves!" and said she would "make the reporter prove it."

THE Senior Orense arrested in Spain, but of late released, is the Marquis of Albaida, and the patriarch of the Republicans. Other Republicans, Castellar and Figueras, are reported as intending to go to France to await the event of the death of Napoleon.

THE Rev. Williard Spalding of Salem, preached a sermon on the Coliseum Lottery on Sunday last, in which he called on the officers of the law to arrest every one engaged in the enterprise and confiscate all the property in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts.

"SIR," said a guest to his host at dinner, "this is a capital sirloin; please tell me what is the name of your purveyor?" "Addison," was the reply. "Any relation to the Spectator?" added the gentleman. "Probably," said the other; "I have often seen steel by his side."

MILAN has lately become an important seat of the kid glove manufacture, almost rivaling Paris. One hundred and fifty thousand dozen gloves are now made annually in Milan, while in Naples, which used to stand next to Paris, less than one-quarter as many are now manufactured.

SOME time ago a young Prussian applied for an ensign's commission in a regiment in which his grandmother, Frederica Kruger, won the Iron Cross and the Russian Order of St. George for bravery in battle. In 1816, about a year after her discharge from service, she married an officer.

THE new Italian Home Minister, Marquis Rudini, is but 30 years old, and ten years ago was a volunteer clerk in the Foreign Office at Turin. In his 23d year he distinguished himself as Syndic of Palermo, and latter as Perfect of Naples. He takes the Italian helm during a crisis, but is said to have high capacity.

QUANTRELL, the Kansas Bushwhacker and leader of the Lawrance massacre, was tracked to San Francisco, where it was found he had enlisted in the army and been sent to Camp Scott, Nevada. Before an order for his arrest reached that point, he in company with three others deserted, taking the best outfits to be found in the camp.

A VOYAGE around the world can now be made in eighty days, by the following route of travel: Start from Philadelphia and proceed to San Francisco by the Pacific Rails road, taking seven days; thence to Yokohama in twenty-one; thence to Hong Kong in six; thence to Calcuta, in twelve; thence to Bombay, in three; thence to Cairo, in fourteen; thence to Paris in six; and back to Philadelphia in eleven days.

A MARYLAND negro, now more than 80 years of age, who manifests much interest in the freedmen's schools of that State, was recently asked if he had learned himself, to which he replied, "Only what I got behind the plow-tail—stole it like." When he was asked, "How was that, uncle?" he replied, "Why, when children gwine to school, I goes up to the fence, get little lesson from dem in de book—*give chile hen egg for it*, you see."

THE revenue on sugar and tobacco coming from Cuba to the United States is annually $25,000,000. In return we send goods to that Island worth only $20,000,000 each year. About half the sugar we receive in this country comes from the Queen of the Antillies," and General Cespedes proposes to equalize our trade by setting up a Republic and inviting emigration, thus creating a greater demand for our manufactures.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Kentucky, the other day, and Mr. Breckinridge told the following story of the war, which it is to be hoped his fat friend appreciated. When General Pegram was preparing to march his troops into Kentucky, Marshall, who did not like poaching upon his preserves, ineffectually warned him not to come, and at last sent word that any troops which attempted to enter Kentucky would have to pass over his dead body. Pegram replied that it would be too much to expect that of his artillery, "but if he found the obstacle in his way he would immediately tunnel through."

SLIGHTLY INCREDIBLE.—A story is going the rounds of the newspapers to this effect. In April last two criminals were beheaded in Brazil; a physician immediately stopped the flow of blood by compression on the carotid arteries of one of the heads; the body was placed on a bed, the head stuck on and stitched fast. The electricity of a powerful battery was applied, and tracheotomy was performed to allow the *patient* air; respiration ensued, and the physician, who was only experimenting to ascertain how long an artificial appearance of life could be kept up, was surprised to find the pulse was beating feebly; at the end of 62 hours it was evident that cicatrization of the lips of the wound had commenced. At this time it was found that it was the head of the *other man* that had been used; nevertheless, the account says the man lived and is living!

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.—*Over a hundred Lives Lost.*—MEXICO, October 16.—The most horrible catastrophe that has occurred during the last half century in any silver mine in the world, happened within the old mine of Jesus Maria, near the city of Guanajuato, on the 9th of October. About 1,500 Peons and Indians are employed in the mine.

While the laborers were seated, eating their noon-day meal, they were startled by a sudden crumbling sound above them The whole number rose to their feet, breaking in different directions in wild confusion.

With them were their wives and children who had brought them their meals. Scarcely a second intervened when there was a crash, followed by a cloud of dust and the mingled cries of a thousand voices.

Twenty-five thousand tons of rock had buried in an instant, upward of an hundred miners, their wives and children. The height—400 feet—from which the immense fragment of overhanging mountain fell gave such momentum to the great weight that none who were struck knew of the terrible blow which sent them into eternity.

The day following sixteen women, six children, and twelve men were drowned in the Merecala. They had reached the river bank, and sat down to rest before undertaking to ford the river, which had been swollen by late rains. The bank upon which they sat overhung an angry current, and suddenly slid off from the main land. Every one perished.

THE Cuban Junta are indignant at Captain Higgins, of the Hornet, and although they are fitting out another vessel, it is not probable that he will be placed in command of it. It is said that a schooner laden with coal was sent out from Florida to supply the Hornet, and was searching two days for that vessel, at the time she ran into Wilmington. The Hornet was carrying specie to pay the officers and seamen in Cuba, at the time of her capture, and she is said to have cost the Junta $200,000.

SENOR OLOZAGA, whom Senor Castellar calls a great orator and statesman, has written to a Spaniard condemned to death in France, saying: "I who represent Spain in this empire have been nearer to the gibbet than you to the guillotine." He then asks his client for the most extenuating circumstances he can plead, and says that when condemned to death himself he used to soliliquize: "Be persuaded that the day which now lights thee will be the last thou shalt see! By this means the hours which exceeded the day were always more agreeable."

THE "Pot," a noted whirlpool in the Tennessee River, strong enough at all times to engulf a canoe, producing cross currents which made navigation dangerous even for steamboats at high water, and often destroying large vessels in time of flood, has ceased to exist. The plan of improvement was to cut down a point of land that projected into the river, and thus cause a deflection of the current so that the water now has a free passage. Many amusing stories are told about this "Pot" by those living on the banks of the river, in Marion county. One dark night a flatboatman from Jefferson county was floating down the river when he came to a log cabin on the bank, from which proceeded the sounds of music and dancing. Tying up his boat, he joined the merry party, drank a few horns of whisky, and started on his journey. Having floated about 15 minutes, he passed what he supposed to be another cabin, where a similar frolic was in progress. The third party that he encountered he took another social glass with, and then continued his journey, passing a log cabin every half mile, from which the sounds of music were issuing. The scene in the morning, when he saw a man come from a cabin to the river to wash himself, remarked the liveliness of the country, and was told that instead of having made 30 miles he had been "swinging round the circle" of the "Pot," was very amusing.

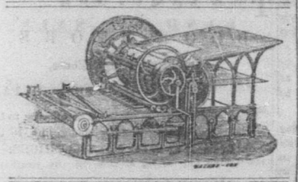
Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!
NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MAD

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John C. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAtee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.50 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

To the Public.

In consequence of the great scarcity of money and our inability to collect from those indebted to us, we have been obliged to suspend. We believe that we have good assets sufficient to pay our debts and hope that our creditors will have patience.

We expect to have arrangements made in a few days under which the business will be resumed.

REED & SCHELL.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 16, 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Durborrow and Lutz, either by book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at once, as the books must be closed.

JOHN LUTZ.

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

If you have sore feet buy a bottle of Heckerman's Regelon and cure yourself.

WANTED.—Five honest, industrious boys to stem leaf tobacco. Apply at once to D. W. Crouse.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will positively restore gray hair to its original color. Give it a trial.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

MEAT CURE.—This preparation is put up by H. Heckerman & Son and is far superior to anything now in use for preserving meat. Don't fail to get some.

SKATING.—The late cold weather has frozen ice on the ponds and on either side of the creek, strong enough to bear the little urchins, who are having a fine time skating.

A THANKSGIVING SERMON will be preached in the Presbyterian church on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. Q. McAtee. All denominations are expected to participate on the above occasion.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

PERSONS from the country in attendance at court, will find it to their advantage to call at the Inquirer Book Store and get their supply of school books, paper, ink &c., for the winter. All these can be bought cheaper there than anywhere else in the county.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

REVIVAL.—An extensive meeting has been going on at Bridaham's School House for several weeks past, under the direction of Mr. Hissong. The meeting closed on Monday evening last. Nineteen persons professed conversion.

THE new Sheriff, Wm. Keyser, was sworn in and entered on the duties of his office the first of the week. John Cessna, Jr., we understand will act as Deputy. If tight money times are any indications we predict lots of work for the above.

LET US KNOW.—Quite a number of our subscribers in various parts of the county complain that their papers do not reach them until several days after they should be delivered. The papers are regularly mailed here on Thursday of each week and should reach their destination by the next mail. We hope our subscribers will continue to inform us whenever their papers are irregular and we will make every effort to ferret out the cause of their detention and see that the papers are promptly delivered.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE QUARTERLY CONVENTION OF THE I. O. OF G. T. FOR THE WEST JUNIATA DISTRICT.—The West Juniata District Convention met according to previous adjournment, in Woodberry, on the 9th day of November, 1869. The convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M., by the W. C. T., J. R. Durborrow. The following officers were then appointed, viz:

Mrs. Mary Gardner of No. 587, W. V. T.
Bro. A. P. Riffle of No. 572, W. F. S.
Chas. N. Streamer of No. 125, W. Chapl'n.
Chas. W. Johnston of No. 319, W. M.
Kate Hoenstine of No. 665, W. D. M.
Frank B. Berkhimer of No. 319, W. I. G.
Michael Pote of No. 775, W. O. G.
Maggie Bloom of No. 125, W. R. H. S.
Joseph Harris of No. 133, W. L. H. S.
Frank Isett of No. 131, P. W. C. T.

After the usual opening ceremonies, the following committee was appointed on credentials, viz: Bros. Frank Isett, P. H. Shires and S. Hamer. They reported as follows: Martinsburg Lodge No. 125, Bros. Martin Graffius, Jno. Zuck and Sisters Annie Puderbaugh and Sannie Shupbert; Chimney Rock, No. 131, Bro. Frank Isett; Fidelity, No. 133, Bros. Jos. S. P. Harris, J. B. Mentzer and Sister Eliza Harris; Bedford, No. 148, Bros. P. H. Shires and A. J. Middleton; Woodberry, No. 319, Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Frank B. Woodkok, Chas. W. Johnston and Laura Wilkinson; Ætna, No. 440, Bro. Samuel Isett and Sister L. D. Isett; Rainsburg, No. 572, Bros. A. P. Riffle and Wm. May; Resolute, No. 587, Mrs. Mary Gardner; East Freedom, No. 565, Bros. Jno. Mentzer, D. H. Campbell and Sisters Kate Hoenstine and Libbie Ruggles; Tabbath Lodge, No. 708, Bros. M. B. Smith, Michael Pote and Sisters Jennie Stroup and Viola Knox; Pacific, No. 710, Bros. T. R. Baker and E. B. Rutter; Mount Hope, No. 209, Bros. A. R. McCarthy and J. C. Hamilton; Schellsburg, No. 297, Rev. A. W. Decker and Sister Sallie Decker.

On motion the following business committee was appointed, viz: Bros. Frank Isett, Jno. Zuck, A. R. McCarthy, P. H. Shires, Samuel Isett, Thos. M. Snowden, and Rev. J. H. Wilkinson.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to select speakers for the evening session, viz: Bros. Frank Woodkok, M. L. Myers and Andrew Stayer. They reported the following programme: For the first evening, Bros. Chas. N. Streamer, J. G. Herbst and A. J. Middleton; for the second evening, Bros. P. H. Shires, A. W. Decker and J. R. Durborrow.

The Business Committee then offered the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this convention convene at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. and close at 11½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Adopted.

2d. *Resolved*, That the afternoon of Wednesday be open to the public, and that the different Lodges report at that time.

After considerable discussion this resolution was negatived.

3d. *Resolved*, That the reports of the different Lodges be heard on Wednesday afternoon. Adopted.

4th. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention the collection of fines for non-attendance of officers in our subordinate Lodges is inexpedient, and prejudicial to the order of Good Templars. Lost.

On motion adjourned to meet at 6½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at the Good Templars' Lodge, and formed in procession and marched in full regalia to the M. E. Church, where the session was called to order by the W. C. T. An ode was sung and a prayer offered by the Chaplain. Bro. Streamer was then introduced and delivered a very able address. The W. C. T. then introduced Bro. Herbst who also delivered an interesting though brief address. He was followed by Bro. Middleton, who addressed the audience in a decidedly interesting and impressive manner.

The convention then adjourned, with the benediction, to meet Wednesday morning, Nov. 10th, 1869.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention met according to adjournment at 8½ A. M. The convention was called to order by W. C. T., J. R. Durborrow, and Bro. P. H. Shires appointed W. S. *pro tem.*, and the convention was opened with the usual ceremonies.

As all the officers were present, calling the roll was dispensed with, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and adopted.

Bro. Frank Isett was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Bro. Samuel Isett then called for the reading of the minutes of the last convention, but as the minute book could not be found, the following resolution of business committee was offered, viz:

Resolved, That immediately after the proceedings of this convention are arranged for publication, the books, papers, &c., be handed over to the Secretary *elect* of next convention.

After considerable debate the resolution was adopted; after which a motion was made by Bro. Smith that Bro. Frank Isett constitute a committee of *one* to look up the minute book, and send it to the present W. S.

The following was then offered by the business committee:

Resolved, That no member be allowed to speak more than once, and not more than five minutes on the same subject.

The resolution was ruled out of order.

Bro. Frank Isett then offered the following:

WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of Good Templars require all the subordinate Lodges to vote, for, or against the retention of the degrees, *Therefore* be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the degrees are essential to the welfare of the order.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table until afternoon session.

Bro. A. R. McCarthy then offered the following resolution,

Resolved, That this convention endorse the action of the National Prohibition Convention held at Chicago, Sept. 1st and 2nd, 1869, in the formation of a National Temperance Political party.

Adopted for discussion in public session.

The doors were then opened, and Frank B. Isett made a motion that the public be invited to participate in the discussion of questions. Carried.

The following resolution by P. H. Shires, was then taken up, viz:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all Good Templars, and the friends of temperance, generally, to petition the next session of our Legislature, for the passage of a law, allowing the voters of the several districts in our Commonwealth to vote at the next general election, *License or no License* in said elective precincts, respectively.

The question was very ably discussed by Bro's. P. H. Shires, Frank B. Isett, J. W. Baker, Jos. Harris, A. J. Middleton, Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, T. M. Snowden, Chas. N. Streamer, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, J. G. Herbst and J. R. Durborrow.

J. R. Durborrow then offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the temperance people of this state, to petition the Legislature to submit an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, directing all persons, of the proper age, to annually vote in their respective election precints, to determine by a majority of the ballots of said persons, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, under a license system, shall be extended to their said respective precints.

On motion the substitute was laid on the table and the original resolution unanimously adopted.

On motion adjourned to meet at 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met, according to previous adjournment, in the Woodberry Lodge, and formed in procession and marched in full regalia to the M. E. Church; where the Convention was called to order by the W. C. T., J. R. Durborrow. After the usual opening ceremonies the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Asis't. Secretary, corrected and approved.

Reports of Lodges were then called for and the following persons reported for their several Lodges, viz: John Zook, No. 125; Frank Isett, No. 131; J. B. Mentzer, No. 133; Dr. A. R. McCarthy, No. 209; Thomas M. Snowden, No. 319; Sam'l. Isett, No. 440; Wm. M. May, No. 572; Mrs. Mary Gardner, No. 587; John Mentzer, No. 665; M. B. Smith, No. 705; J. R. Baker, No. 710.

By permission of the Convention, Bro. Streamer delivered some very interesting and instructive remarks. Bro. Jas. C. Hamilton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention urge the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to take such action as will be necessary to organize a co-operative life insurance company within the order of Good Templars.

On motion laid on the table.

On motion the Convention proceeded to select a place for holding the next Convention. Petersburg was unanimously selected, and the second Tuesday of February fixed upon as the time for holding it. The nomination of officers, for next Convention, was then declared to be in order.

Bro's. Gwynn and A. R. McCarthy were nominated for W. C. T. A. R. McCarthy was declared elected by a majority of 6 votes. Sallie Stevens was nominated and unanimously elected for W. V. T. Bro. Jas C. Hamilton for W. S. Annie Stewart and J. M. Appleby were nominated for W. T. Annie Stewart was declared elected.

The resolution of Bro. Frank Isett, to the effect that the degrees are essential to the welfare of the order of Good Templars, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution of Bro. Jas. C. Hamilton was taken up and discussed by Bros. Hamilton, Frank Isett, Durborrow and Baker.

On motion the resolution was laid on the table until the next Convention.

Bro. Frank Woodkok offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Good Templars to patronize, so far as practicable, the publication of all temperance periodicals calculated to advance the cause of temperance.

Unanimously adopted.

Brother Thomas M. Snowden then offered the following:—

Resolved, That we extend the time of Convention to *three days* instead of two, as we believe the time too short to transact the business that necessarily comes before the Convention. Adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Brother A. R. McCarthy: Whereas, The cause of Temperance must always gain by agitation, and whereas, public meetings, lectures and addresses, by bringing the subject before the mind of the people, must invariably prove beneficial to the cause of temperance, therefore be it *Resolved*, That this Convention urge every subordinate lodge in this district to hold public temperance meetings at least once a month, or oftener at their several regular places of meeting or in their vicinity depending upon themselves for speakers when not procurable elsewhere. Adopted.

Brother A. W. Decker, offered the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to all the officers of the Convention, for the noble manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Convention, and to the ladies who lead our music. Adopted.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the West Juniata District Convention render a vote of hearty thanks to the citizens of Woodberry, for the kind hospitality with which they entertained the members of the Convention. Adopted.

3d. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be rendered to the members of the M. E. church, for the use of their church, during the Convention. Adopted.

On motion, Adjourned to meet at 6½ P. M. Minutes read and approved.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met according to previous adjournment, was called to order by the W. C. T., after the opening ceremonies—which consisted of singing by the members of the Convention, and prayer by Rev. J. H. Wilkinson—Bro. Decker was introduced and entertained the audience with a very able address. The resolution of Brother McCarthy was then discussed by Brothers McCarthy, Wilkinson and Durborrow. A collection was then taken up to defray the expenses of the Sexton. Brother Hamilton was then introduced and discussed the question before the house. He was followed by Brother Harris. A committee was then sent round to obtain signers to the pledge.

Adjourned with the benediction, to meet in Petersburg, the second Tuesday in February, 1870, at 1½ P. M., submitted in F. H. and C.

MARY A. BARNETT, W. S.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The present term of this sterling institution will close on the 3d of December, and the Winter term will open on the morning of the 6th. We are pleased to learn that the term now drawing to a close is even more prosperous than the corresponding one of last year. A large number of new pupils from the city and from distants points are in attendance, and the prospects for the coming term are excellent. The generous outlay of the Trustees during the past summer is meeting with a hearty response. The buildings were never in better condition, and the institution never stood higher in popular esteem. The College is an honor to Pittsburgh and has gained for it an enviable reputation as a place for the education of young ladies. Its excellent and well furnished buildings, large and accomplished Faculty, and its superior facilities for imparting a thorough, solid and ornamental education; as well as its excellent discipline and high moral tone, commend it to all who have daughters to educate. It is in every way worthy of its large and select patronage, and we heartily commend it to our readers. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, for a catalogue.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.—Some time ago Wm. Y. Taylor at the instance of Mary Jane Keating was convicted of seduction, the result of which was imprisonment and fine, the first of which he served in the county jail and for the second plead insolvency. On Monday in Court while the authorities were effecting an arrangement regarding the plea of insolvency, the plaintiff signified a desire to speak to the defendant, which he granted, and walking across the room to where she was, stooped down to hear what she had to say, when in the twinkling of an eye, she dashed an ounce of vitriol, which she had in a tin cup, in his face. Part of it flew into her child's face burning it badly. The defendant screamed, plaintiff fainted, and the Court room was all uproar and excitement, no one knowing what the matter really was, some supposing defendant had been stabbed. Judge King ordered the Plaintiff arrested and sent to jail. Defendant was sent to Dr. Marbourg's office and the child to Dr. Reamer's office, for medical attention. At last accounts both parties were improving very rapidly.

CONSTITUTIONS BREAK DOWN.—Why do they break down? Because, too often, constitutional debility is either pronounced incurable, and left to take its course, or is mistakenly treated. Rouse flagging nature with the wholesome, stimulating properties of *Hoofland's German Tonic*, or invigorate the system with *Hoofland's German Bitters*, the counterpart of the Tonic in all except the alcoholic basis, and the failing constitution will soon recover its energy. Biliousness, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fever, &c., always impair the constitutional stamina, as well as the muscular strength, and the effect of these remedies is simultaneously to expel the virus of disease, and repair its ravages. Depot, 631 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by Druggists throughout the country.

CONSTITUTION Bitters are pleasant to the smell and taste, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame. Derangements of the stomach and liver are harbingers and sources of insanity. From an obstruction or disorder, a morbid action of the sympathetic and other nerves follows. Ganglionitis, &c., and the functions of the brain are deranged and impaired. Derangement of the cerebrum will also produce diseases of the lungs, heart, skin and kidneys. It is consequent upon the same cause that thousands die of cholera, yellow and bilious fevers, and that insatiate, baneful disease, phthisics, or consumption. The stomach is an important organ in the economy, for upon its success we depend for all the advantages to be derived from the exhibitions of internal medicines. Its healthy functions are of sterling moment to every mortal, as it constitutes the source and fountain of life, which is nutritions. No organ possesses such power in modifying every part of the system—none such remarkably sympathies.

A DISTINGUISHED Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—On Thursday, Nov. 11th, J. W. Lingenfelter Esq., agent for Mrs. Brashear sold the following town lots in the Watson Extension situate on Walnut Hill. Four lots to S. L. Russell, Esq., 2 at $116, each and two at $120 each. Six lots to Robert Steckman, one at $125, one at $126 and four at $105 each. J. W. Miller, five lots, one at $167,50 and four at $142,50 each. Three lots to Henry Bollinger, one at $120, one at $123 and one at $126, and one piece, of one acre and twenty-seven perches on the road to the Springs and known as the "Point Lot," to M. A. Points, Esq., for $401. S. Ling has sold his house and lot on Gravel Hill to Robert Steckman for $800.

CHURCH DEDICATION, AT NEW PARIS.—Trinity Reformed church of New Paris in the western portion of this county, was dedicated with suitable solemnities on Saturday, November 6th 1869. The pastor, Rev. N. H. Skyles was assisted in the interesting services by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick of Friends Cove, who preached the dedicatory sermon. The house of worship, built during the summer and autumn, is a neat, plain, and comfortable one, costing about thirteen hundred dollars. Its dimensions are forty-five feet in breadth. About six hundred dollars were raised towards liquidating the cost of building at the time of dedication.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On the 28th of November inst., the new Evangelical Lutheran church of the Dunning's creek congregation, will be solemnly consecrated to the service of the triune God.

Religious exercises, as follows, viz: Preaching Friday evening. Preparatory services Saturday morning, preaching Saturday evening, Dedication Sunday morning and communion Sunday evening.

The President of the Allegheny Synod, Rev. R. A. Fink, and several other ministers will be present and all neighboring ministers and the public generally, are invited to be present.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday the 18th inst., Mr. Jackson Ripley of South Woodberry twp., while engaged in threshing with a machine, accidentally slipped and falling, had his left hand caught in the cog-wheel gearing, crushing three of his fingers to such an extent that he will probable lose them. Mr. Ripley is one of our best citizens, and we are sorry to hear of his misfortune.

LUTHERAN ALMANACS and Hagerstown English and German Almanacs for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. Also a fine assortment of Diaries for 1870.

Books and Periodicals.

THE London Quarterly Review for October is on our table with the following contents: Islam. Isaac Barrow. Higher and Lower Animals. The Byron Mystery. The Water Supply of London. Lord Lytton's Horace. The Reconstruction of the Irish church, Sacerdotal Celibacy. The Past and the Future of Conservative Policy. Re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for October, opens with a most interesting article on The Quakers, followed by a brief but favorable critical essay on The Poems and Prose Remains of Authur Hugh Clough. The other more noteworthy articles are, The Natural History of Morals, being a review of Leckey's and Hutton's views as umbodied in their recent publications, Sunday Liberty, Compulsory Education, and Contemporary Literature. The number is one of more than ordinary interest and will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the important matters discussed in its pages. Re-published by Leonard Scott, Publishing Company, 160 Fulton st., New York.

ONE of the few really successful enterprises of the day is Parker & Co.'s One Dollar Sale. Their system offers a greater opportunity for the purchase of the thousand and one useful articles, at a price that comes within the reach of all classes, than any other.

It is a well understood fact, that certain classes of goods pay the dealer a very large percentage of profit: This appears almost necessary, especially in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c., of which a dealer does not sell sufficient of any one article to make it an object of trade, and is obliged to purchase in small quantities; and when the goods are sold by three or four different classes of merchants, and each charge a very large profit, the price becomes double the original cost of manufacture before reaching the hands of the people.

It is in such goods Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer street, Boston, deal most extensively. Their sales are so immense they make each article a speciality, often buying all a manufacturer can produce. Their system gives universal satisfaction. Read their advertisement. 5nov:1m.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

CONSUMPTION,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH, Cured by *inhalation*. *Abbott's Inhaling Fluid* is the only remedy known that operates on the Lungs—dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is effected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of

Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D.,
6aug10m 16 West 14th St., N. Y.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

How Hostetter's Bitters cure Dyspepsia.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritions portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

MARRIED.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Thursday, Nov. 11th, 1869, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. SIMON L. DUNKLE and Miss MAGGIE A. BOTTOMFIELD, both of Snake Spring Valley, this county.

On the 11th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Bedford, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. HENRY LEE to Miss MARIAN B. RADEBAUGH, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

In Bedford county, Pa., Nov. 4, 1869, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, only daughter of Peter Welker, aged 31 years, 4 months and 10 days.

On Thursday evening, November 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of her father, Dr. Mercer Brown, in Middletown, Pa., REBECCA JANE, wife of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., of this place.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

MONEY OR NOTE.—All persons indebted to John S. Sproat & Co. for brick, or F. Benedict for lumber, must close their accounts by the 10th of December, or suit will be brought.

JOHN S. SPROAT & CO.
19nov3t F. BENEDICT.

STRAY STEER.—A red steer with a crop off the left ear and under bit off the right, the belly and tip of the tail white, and supposed to be two years old, came to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the 15th of August last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

19nov3t AMOS EDWARDS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, *On SATURDAY, December 11th*, 1869, all the Real Estate late of George Deitrich, dec'd, in Harrison township, Bedford co., being A TRACT OF LAND lying about three-quarters of a mile North East of Buffalo Mills, on the line of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, containing 185 acres, more or less, one hundred and twenty acres being cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation, twenty acres being meadow, and the balance well timbered, with chestnut oak, black oak and white oak timber. The improvements are a two story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen attached, a bank barn and other out-buildings, a large apple orchard, a good supply of small fruits and a good sugar camp. The property is convenient to mill, churches and school houses. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day.

TERMS—One-third in cash and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on William Deitrich, on the premises. DAVID MILLER,
19 nov Administrator.

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

WINTER GOODS,

And are now offering

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

TO

CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH

and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

and get posted on the

CASH PRICES

before you buy.

IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869 :3m

TO CASH BUYERS!

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD. On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.		STATIONS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40		Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46		Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00		McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07		Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22		Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38		Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46		Kough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01		Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05		Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20		Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43		Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52		Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10		Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29		Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45		Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52		Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30		Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45		Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50		Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00		Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55
			Broad Top City.		

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

New Advertisements.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

STRUGGLES & TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages—Printed in English and German. 33 Elegant Full Page Engravings. It embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy Life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer, and Showman. No book published so acceptable to classes. Every one wants it. Agents average from 50 to 100 subscribers a week. We offer extra inducements. Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free.

12nov8w J. B. BURR & CO., publishers, Hartford, Conn.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparrelled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address,

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
12nov3w Augusta, Maine.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Desease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to OBTAIN the *true*

BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

12nov6m SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"AROUND THE WORLD"

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of Letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan China, India, Egypt, &c.; together with various other correspondence, all the News, Religious and Secular, and a great variety of the best Reading, Original and Selected.

Now is the time to secure the oldest and BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

We make the following liberal offers for *NEW SUBSCRIBERS.*

We will send the NEW YORK OBSERVER for one year to

One	New Subscriber and one Old,	for	$5.50
Two	" Subscribers,	"	5.00
Two	" " and one Old,	"	7.50
Three	" "	"	7.00
Three	" " and one Old,	"	9.50
Four	" "	"	6.00
Four	" " and one Old	"	11.50
Five	" "	"	11.00
Six	" "	"	12.00

And to any larger number at the same rate.

Sample Copies Free. Terms, $3.50 Per Annum, in advance,

Send by Check, Draft, Post-Office Order or Registered Letter.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR. & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

REMOVAL.

JACOB HARLEY, JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, NO. 1320 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at Moderate Prices.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired.

JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of all kinds made to order. 16july6m

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

All persons are hereby warned against tresspassing, by hauling stone, wood, cutting timber, hunting, fishing, or in any other manner whatever, on the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, now occupied by LEWIS LING, as the extreme penalty of the law will be enforced against all persons so offending.

10sept3m JOHN SHAFER.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL *CHAMBERLIN'S LAW BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN!*

Every Farmer, Every Merchant.
Every Mechanic, Every Manufacturer.
Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address, O. D. CASE & CO,
5nov6t Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford

Farm, Garden & Household.

ARITHMETIC IN FARMING.

A free use of the multiplication table would enable farmers to act with more precision in many operations now conducted by guesswork. We have frequent inquiries, for example, as to the proper amount of certain special manures to be applied per acre for different crops; but the use being new, the application is made without any guide as to quantity, and too much is used in one case and too little in another. One man injures his crops and wastes the material by overdosing; another uses too little, and does not witness any sensible effect. A little figuring would obviate the difficulties, and enable the farmer to calculate accurately beforehand just how much to apply. Suppose for instance, that he proposes to use superphosphate at the rate of 500 pounds per acre in his turnip hill. Instead of trying at random, and coming out wrong, as he will be sure to do, let him bring his work down to figures, in the following manner. His drills, we will suppose, are twenty-eight inches apart, amounting to 1120 rods in length on each acre, or at the rate of about seven ounces per rod. Or, to be more accurate, as well as to take a more convenient length, the fertilizer should be strewed along the furrow at the rate of one ounce to two feet and two inches in length. Weigh out a small quantity in ounce portions, and practice a few minutes by strewing it along a furrow so that each ounce shall reach a measured length of two feet and two inches. A little practice will enable the operator to apply the fertilizer so that he can distribute the required quantity over the acre or field, with much accuracy. If he wishes to use only half this quantity, or two hundred and fifty pounds per acre, strew it so that an ounce shall extend four feet four inches, and he will accomplish the desired purpose.

If a fertilizer is to be applied in hills, as in a corn-field, a similar mode of calculation may be readily adopted. Hills three feet and a half apart each way, will be at the rate of about 3500 per acre, requiring about two ounces per hill, if 500 pounds of the fertilizer are used, or one ounce for 250 pounds.

The same mode may be used to determine the amount of grass seed for each handful in sowing broadcast. Each throw will cover, as before, from five to ten feet, and whatever quantity is used for an acre should, therefore, be divided into about a thousand parts. A peck of clover seed, for example, weighs 15 pounds, and to cover an acre, each handful should be a little less than the fourth of an ounce. The previous use of a pair of scales for weighing off a few of these portions, would enable the operator to hit at once, with considerable accuracy, the right quantity, instead of being compelled to make random guesses for days, or even years, before acquiring proper experience.

It is often regarded as an indication of shrewd guessing when the farmer brings his domestic animals through the winter on the exact supply of fodder which he has stored away for that purpose. Sometimes he may find towards spring, that he has many tons of surplus, and perhaps, more frequently, that he has to purchase a considerable amount, in order to "piece out" the winter supply. Measuring, weighing and calculating, the work of a few minutes, will obviate much of this uncertainty. The farmer who frequently weighs a load of hay, acquires sufficient experience in estimating, to determine, very nearly, from the record of the size and number of the loads which he has on hand for the winter. If he has neglected to do this, he may hit the amount nearly as well by measuring his hay, and allowing an average of 500 cubic feet per ton of timothy, 600 feet if part clover, or 700 feet if all clover. He will thus be able to learn, very nearly, how much hay he has on hand. The next question is to know how much his animals will eat. If he has provided good racks, to prevent them treading hay under foot, and has given them fair shelter, he may adopt the following rule with a good deal of certainty: Determine the weight of his animals, and allow three per cent. of the weight of his horses for their daily food in hay, and two and a half per cent. for cattle. Multiply this daily allowance by the whole number of animals, and again by the number of days which he expects to give them dry food, and then to compare it with the quantity on hand, and he may strike the balance, one way or the other, with considerable certainty.

Every farmer should have a tape line or other means for measuring his fields. If he has much experience in pacing, he may indeed make temporary accuracy, but he should frequently correct such rough work with the tape line. Every field should be measured, so that the owner may know the number of acres, and a record should also be made of its length and breadth, that the amount of land plowed in a day may be readily reckoned, and the contents of each "land" definitely known. Among other advantages, this accuracy will enable the owner to determine easily acreable products under different modes of management, and to require a great deal of valuable information in a few years as to the most profitable way of raising heavy crops.

There are many other modes, which will suggest themselves to the intelligent farmer, for adopting the weighing and measuring system, and submitting his work to accurate figures, instead of to loose and random guessing. Every granary should have a graduated scale inside, to show at a glance the number of bushels at any height. A similar measurement and record should be made of his wagon boxes. These he may do by measuring the length, depth and breadth for the cubic feet. Then divide the number of cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure. Or, he may allow 2,150 cubic inches for each bushel, or add one-fourth for heaped measure, as for potatoes, corn in the ear, &c.—*Country Gentleman.*

FALL PLANTING OF TREES.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: A correspondent asks us at what time in the fall he should transplant trees. We answer, any time after the tree is done growing for the season—but the sooner the better. The moment it can be seen from the leaves that the season's growth is over, the transplantation of trees should be attended to. By so doing the roots will have time to become established before severe weather sets in, and be ready to make an early healthy start when spring opens. Some of our leading horticulturists assert that the roots of trees grow all winter, except when the ground becomes deeply frozen; but whether this be so or not, transplanting as early in the autumn as circumstances will admit of, doubtless has its advantages.

Testing Varieties of Wheat.—A correspondent of the Canada Farmer, who by way of experiment, sowed the past season the White China, Soules, Treadwell, Kentucky, White Midge-proof, Mediterranean Midge-proof, club shaped ear (name unknown,) and common Red Midge-proof, makes the following report:—"The Treadwell does not seem any earlier than either the White China or Soules; the Kentucky White was almost all winter-killed; having sown it now three years I would not advise any one to do so hereafter. The Soules, of course, is as usual excellent; the club-shaped ear is also good; the White China also; but the treadwell is best of all. The other sorts, although very rank and tall, have badly-filled heads. No midge has made any perceptible inroads on any of the seven varieties."

WASH AND ASHES FOR FRUIT-TREES.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: I have observed in some of the agricultural books quotations from your journal about "Best Wash for Trees," and know what you say to be to the point.

I would advise as an applicant around the roots of the apple, pear, peach, quince and damson-tree, (after washing as advised by you,) sifted coal ashes, by clearing away the soil to the depth of three to five inches and inserting in its stead the sieved coal ashes. These ashes seem to have a very damaging effect upon all kinds of worms that infest the roots of the above trees, and at the same time the effect of rejuvenating the trees. I knew them once to reproduce the bearing qualities of old quince trees that were about being cut down and rgubbed up. The proper time to apply the ashes is in the latter part of October, and let it remain until the next October and then replace the same by fresh ashes. It will be demonstrated in a single bearing season as a rejuvenator. As it is a cheap article to try, you should urge your farmers to test it.

The Peach Tree is a rapid grower, and if left to its own natural inclinations is apt to become unsightly in shape. To prevent this, it should be headed in. There are those who contend that by this method the life of the tree will be prolonged. One thing is certain, that by judicious pruning or heading in, the gathering of the fruit is more readily accomplished.

Humorous.

A horticultural wag says that the language of flowers is uttered by to-lips.

A recent invention that has been patented is a head rest, attachable to pews and called the shorer's companion.

"A prudent man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far."

Do you call this a trunk?" growled a dejected porter. "It only needs a lightning-rod to be mistaken for a boarding house."

Lady: Can you wash and iron? Domestic: Oh yes, 'm; but your place wouldn't suit me unless you "knock off" wearing them long Holland dresses of a morning.

A shrewd, but unenlightened school inspector away out West, used to say, on examining a candidate for the post of a teacher, "We all know that a, b, c is vowels, but we want to know why they is vowels."

Johnny is just beginning to learn geography. He says that the Poles live partly at one end of the globe and partly at the other. He knows it is so because it is marked on the map.

Upon the reading of the Declaration of Independence at Ypsilanti, Michigan, by a citizen of that place, a gentleman from the rural districts made this comment: "Oh, he read it well enough, but I don't believe he wrote it."

"Sir," said a hypochondriacal patient, while describing his symptoms to Abernethy, "I feel a terrible pain in my side when I put my hand up to my head." "Then sir," exclaimed the mild physician, "why do you put your hand to your head?"

A young lady writing from Long Branch says: "In the morning, my dear, we have a delivery of letters by the post. In the afternoon we have another delivery—the delivery of husbands, brothers, cousins, or beloved acquaintenances, as the case may be, by the railroad. In this manner darling, we have a mail delivery twice a day. It would ill become me to say which one I like best."

A Paris paper gives a conversation between a father and his little daughter. "What have you done with your doll?"

"I have put it away to keep for my children, when I grow up."

"But if you shouldn't have any?"

"Ah, well! then it will do for my grandchildren."

An old Scotchman of Boston used to say: "I'm open to conviction; but I'd like to see the man that can convince me." Old Minister Wells, the predecessor of the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., himself a Scotchman, used to say: "It behooveth a Scotchman to be right; for if he be wrong, he will be forever and eternally wrong."

In 1823 M. Thiers made a ten day's journey in England, and pledged himself to Louis Phillipe to learn in that time all that was worth knowing of the politics, commerce, revenues, religion, arts, sciances, and social economy of this nation. While here he wrote to a gentleman connected with the Treasury the following note: "My dear sir, would you give me a short quarter of an hour, to explain to me the financial system of your country? Always yours T."

A clergyman, in the county of Eurham, had taught an old man in his parish to read, and had found him an apt pupil. After the lessons were over, he had not been able to call at the cottage for some time, and when he did, he found only the wife at home. "How's John?" He's canny, sir," said the wife. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Nicely, sir." "Ah! I suppose he'll read his Bible very comfortable, now." "Bible, sir! bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the newspaper long ago."

Combe related an anecdote of Sergeant Davy. The Sergeant was no lawyer, but an excellent *nisi prius* advocate, having great shrewdness and promptitude. On one occasion Lord Mansfield said he should sit on Good Friday, there being a great press of business. It was said no barrister would attend, and in fact no one did; the Chief Justice tried the causes with the attorneys alone. When the proposal was made to the bar, Sergeant Davy said to Lord Mansfield, "There has been no precedent since the time of Pontius Pilate.—*Crabb Robinson.*

Saved his Whipping.—A little urchin seven or eight years old, in a school where a Miss Blodgett was teacher, composed the following, and wrote it on his slate at prayer time, to the great amusement of the boys:—

"A little mouse ran up the stairs,
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers."

The teacher discovered the rhyme, and called out the culprit. For a punishment she gave him his choice, to make another rhyme in five minutes, or be caned. So after thinking and blinking, and scratching his head till his time was nearly out, and the teacher was lifting the cane in a threatening manner, at the last moment he exclaimed:—

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett;
She's going to strike, and I'm going to dodge it."

The Laconia, N. H., *Democrat* says there is a calf in Gilmantown, otherwise all right, that has not the sign of a tail. While a group of persons were looking at the calf, the other day, and wondering how he would manage in fly time, they were joined by a city bred individual, a graduate of Darmouth College. The learned graduate, after listening to the comments, inquired how old the calf was, and on being informed, innocently asked. "Do calves of that age usually have tails?"

COAL

JUST RECEIVED.

SEVENTY TONS

BEST WILKESBARRE NUT COAL

at Bloody Run Station.

5oct3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The principal of the loan is made payable in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London,..£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort, 87 fr. 30 krtzs., " "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
6aug3m No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. Jesup & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite Inquirer building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain to severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure, applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
for sale at the
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON

several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. Nicodemus for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large, (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1869 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1868, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1868.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1868, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1868, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo 1500 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. dec.25.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., for sale or rent until December 1st.

The building is far superior to any other in town and is one of the most favorably located in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a good Hotel Property will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

3sep3m MICHAEL LUTZ.

1869. AUTUMN. 1869.

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving a large and well assorted STOCK of new

FALL GOODS.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE for themselves. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, whether you buy or not. TERMS CASH. Bedford, Sept. 3d, 1869:3m

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,

M. WALKER & SONS,
12febly No. 11 North 6th St., PHIL'A.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. WM. H. WATSON, dec'd, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned Executor and settle the same without delay.

3septf. WM. WATSON, Executor.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

EVERYBODY can be accommodated with WALL PAPER at the Inquirer Book Store

Dry Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

If you want BARGAINS go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

If you want to SAVE MONEY go to
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Bedford, Pa., June 11.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, *by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.*

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. Shoemaker, J. B. Williams,
T. H. Lyons, J. W. Dickerson,
D. R. Anderson.

Gen. Agent, W. A. Edwards.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'699y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

☞ Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
115 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

BEAUTY AND ELASTICITY OF STITCH.

PERFECTION AND SIMPLICITY OF MACHINERY.

USING BOTH THREADS DIRECTLY FROM THE SPOOLS.

NO FASTENING OF SEAMS BY HAND AND NO WASTE OF THREAD.

WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATION WITHOUT CHANGE OF ADJUSTMENT.

THE SEAM RETAINS ITS BEAUTY AND FIRMNESS AFTER WASHING AND IRONING.

BESIDES DOING ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE BY OTHER SEWING MACHINES, THESE MACHINES EXECUTE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND PERMANENT EMBROIDERY AND ORNAMENTAL WORK.

☞ THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS AT ALL THE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, AND THE WORK DONE BY THEM, WHEREVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION.

☞ THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE,

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

WAS CONFERRED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1867, THUS ATTESTING THEIR GREAT SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES OF SEWING FURNISHEE ON APPLICATION.

For sale by
F. M. MASTERS,
28may Bloody Run, Pa.

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.,

who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated

CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. LACES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, Bridal VEILS, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak Making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and
24sep6m Chestnut Sts., Phil'a.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERS